

**PSACALIUM PEREZII (ASTERACEAE: SENECIONEAE), A NEW SPECIES
FROM JALISCO, MÉXICO**

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Psacalium perezii* from Jalisco, México, is described and illustrated. It is related to *P. peltatum* but differs in having heads arranged in raceme like, bractless, corymbs, densely glandular pubescent involucre bracts and corolla lobes united for 2/3 of their length.

KEY WORDS: *Psacalium*, Senecioneae, Asteraceae, México.

Identification of collections in preparation of a treatment of the Asteraceae for México has revealed the following novelty:

Psacalium perezii B. Turner, *spec. nov.*, Figure 1. TYPE: MÉXICO. Jalisco: Mpio. Tecalitlan, "50.7 km al SSE de Cd. Guzman, carr. a Llanitos y brecha a Plan de Lego, y 3 km al S de P. de Lego, bosque de pino y encino, degradado, suelo prof., cafe oscuro," 1910 m. 4 Aug 1988, *M. Fuentes O. 486* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!, Isotypes: CHAPA).

P. peltato (H.B.K.) Cass. var. *peltato* similis sed capitulis in corymbis ebracteatis racemoideis dispositis, bracteis involucrelibus dense glandulosi-pubescentibus, et limbo corollarum per ca 2/3 longitudinis unito differt.

Erect perennial subscapose herbs to 1 m high, the stems single and arising from a fascicle of seemingly fleshy roots. Basal leaves single and centrally peltate, the petioles ca 27 cm long, the blades round in outline, ca 24 cm across, deeply divided into 10 lanceolate divisions, the latter 9-12 cm long, 2.5-4.5 cm wide, coarsely and irregularly dentate, green above, glaucous below, sparsely puberulent or glabrate, except along the major nerves; cauline leaf single, much reduced and resembling the basal leaf except the petiole ca 8 cm long and the 5 lobes ca 3 cm long. Heads 11, radiate, arranged in an open raceme, except for the terminal head, these somewhat conspicuously nodding, the ultimate peduncles 2.5-6.0 cm long (including the 1 to several minute bractlets).

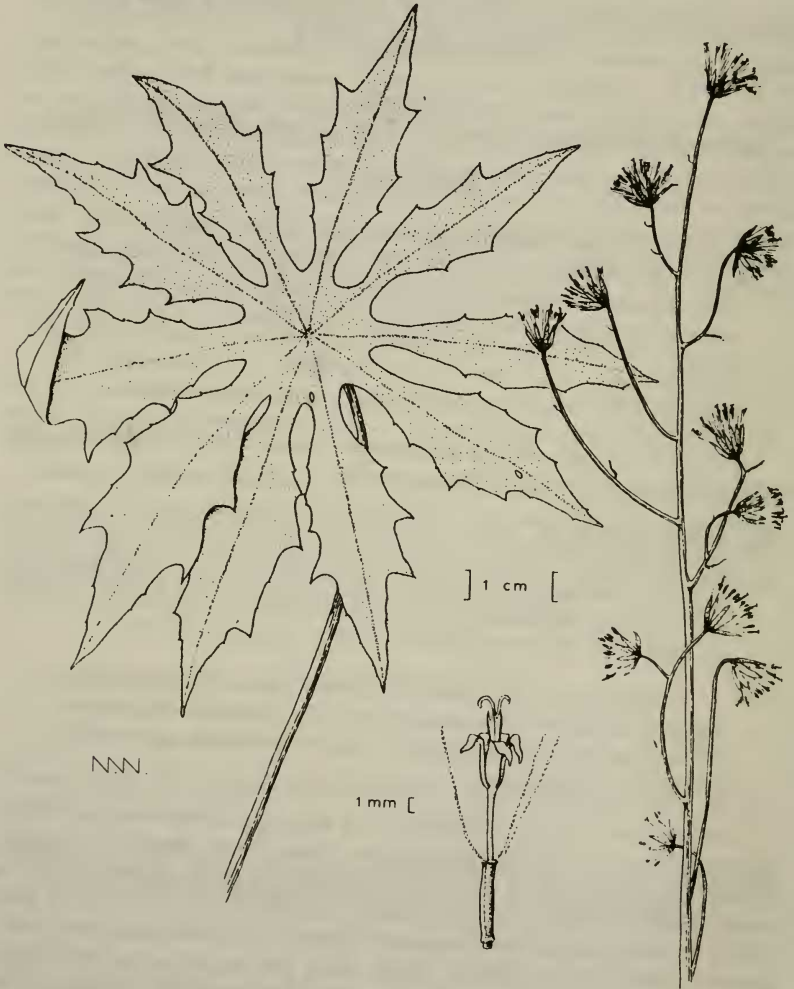


Fig 1. *Psacalium perezii*, from holotype

Involucres campanulate, minutely glandular pubescent, 8-10 mm high, the bracts ca 13 in 2 subequal series, the outer series more or less keeled below, the inner series less so, but with prominent scarious margins. Ray florets absent. Disk florets 20-25, the corollas said to be "verde y crema," but seemingly creamy white or yellowish, the corollas 8-9 mm long, glabrous, the tube ca 5 mm long, the limb sharply ampliate, ca 3 mm long, the throat ca 2 mm long. Anther sacs purplish, much exerted from the throat at maturity, the appendages acute, much reduced, ca 0.5 mm long. Achenes columnar, 5-6 mm long, glabrous, the pappus of numerous white bristles ca 10 mm long in 2-3 series.

The species seemingly relates to *Psacalium peltatum* var. *peltatum* but the capitulescence is an open, nearly ebracteate, raceme like corymb, the involucres and peduncles mostly densely short glandular throughout, without multiseptate trichomes, and the involucral bracts shorter, ca 13 in 2 series and the limb of the corolla merely lobed for ca 1/3 of its length.

In Pippen's (1968) treatment, which recognizes 3 varieties of *P. peltatum*, this species will key with difficulty to his var. *conzattii* (Robins. & Greenm.) Pippen, a taxon known only from Oaxaca and possibly Guerrero. The latter taxon, however, is markedly calyculate with longer involucral bracts (12-18 mm long), whilst *P. perezii* is ecalyculate with shorter involucral bracts (8-11 mm long). In McVaugh's (1984) treatment of *Psacalium* for his *Flora Novo-Galiciana*, the species will not key since the heads lack prominent subtending bracts, a key lead necessary to get to *P. peltatum*. In addition, the lobes of the corolla are united for 2/3 of their length, whereas those of *P. peltatum* are united only at the base, ca 1/6 of their length. And, of course, the raceme like corymbs of *P. perezii* are markedly different from the rather congested corymbose panicles found in *P. peltatum* var. *peltatum*, the only taxon which McVaugh recognized for his flora.

As noted by McVaugh (1984), *Psacalium peltatum* "is a variable and complex species" but the present collection, albeit related to that taxon, seems sufficiently distinct for specific recognition.

The species is named for José Garcíá Pérez, long time assistant at CHAPA. He is a student of the Asteraceae, having contributed a fine treatment of *Senecio* for the *Flora of the Valley of México*.

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